





The Daily Union-Verbete.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1906.

BRIGHAM KNOWS WHAT HE IS ABOUT.

Yesterday we overheard a couple of grey-headed, Polygamous "Salts" congratulating each other on what they pleased to term the "role" in Congress. Said one: "It is all coming out right. The President's (Brigham's) prophecy will prove true. The war is not over. This Lord will have everything his own way. This Government has got to come down. The Latter Day Saints will yet possess the land." "Amen!" replied the other. "I believe it. Only let this people remain faithful, and the good time will come. Brigham knows what he is about!" The above is a sample of the conversation one frequently overhears as he passes where two or three of these intensely loyal "salts" are met together. They chuckle and laugh as they discuss the possibility of fresh national difficulties, and recall the prophecy that Mormonism will yet ride triumphantly over ruined and desolated America. When the late war closed, and the supremacy of the Government was established, there was a manifest feeling of disappointment among the mass of the people of Utah. One favorite prophecy of their leaders had proven false: The country was not entirely ruined; the war did not last so long by four years as they had predicted, and, worst of all, the widows and daughters of slaughtered soldiers did not flock to Utah to place themselves under the "protection" of her lecherous rulers.

It is true that after the victories at Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of Lee and his army, the Mormon leaders in Salt Lake City—and in no other place in the Territory—joined in a celebration in honor of the occasion. But when the people were asked what they thought of the consistency of those "prophets" who one day prayed for the downfall of the nation, and the next joined in celebrating that nation's triumph, they replied with leering, sinister looks: "Brigham knows what he is about!" And now, prompted by their leaders, who foretell renewed difficulties, they remember the former prediction of their infallible prophet, and declare that "the Lord will have it so; that the war will continue four years longer; and that the nation will yet belong to them," as Brigham said!

Poor blind fools! You crouch like whipped spaniels and feel yourselves "honored" when you are allowed to lick the dust where "Brigham" treads! No wonder that you call him the "Lion" of the Lord! Who but a "lion" could cause you to cower so like abject slaves as you are, and tremble and hold your breaths and hide yourselves for fear, when "his majesty" chooses to roar? No wonder that your masters, when you summon up courage enough to ask the reason why you are to do this and so, answer with contemptuous looks: "Brigham orders it, and that is enough for you to know!" Yes, it is enough, since in your abject servitude, you have made it so! It used to be thought that when a refugee from the tyranny and oppression of the old world set foot upon American soil, he felt within himself a new glow of manhood. It used to be thought that in free and enlightened America every man was his own master—subject only to the laws of the land. But you have chosen the dog's life, who cannot live without an owner, and think yourselves "honored" if allowed even the crumbs that fall from his table! You know that these things are so. You know that you dare not disobey the mandates of your pampered and exacting "counselors." Whether an apostate is to be murdered, or a tyrant guarded; whether you are to live in Salt Lake City, or help "build up the kingdom" at Goshen or Dixie; whether you are to live with and provide for your families, or to forsake them and "go on a mission" to Africa; whether you are to sell your flour to "Gentiles" or to the Church; whether you are to shout "Amen" to disunion sentiments in the Tabernacle, or join in celebrating Union victories on the street; whatever be the mandate, "it is enough for you to know that Brigham orders it!"

You are like the frogs in the fable, who, having petitioned Jove for a king, he sent them a stork. The poor frogs were in a bad enough fix, but their king grew fat and had a jolly time of it. If one of his subjects dared utter so much as a single croak, he "disobeyed counsel!" and was sent on a mission! Of course you cannot see the point of the illustration! You have been here, some of you, for twenty years, and have been "faithful" and "obeyed counsel" always; you have paid your Church tithing, your Temple tithing, and all sorts of tithing; you have tilled and labored, you have "married" wives without number, and you have "managed" them well, too; you have worked them in the fields—taught them to drive team, hold plough, to build the axe, to hoe, to shovel, to help-meets unto you—"as the Bible says;" and you have been economical; you have kept your wives and children on plainest food; you have not allowed them expensive dresses; you have made them "know their places"—as Heber counselled—and in all things you have worked righteousness, according to the Mormonism and prophets, and have defended not at all; and to-day, while

your king and counselors are grown fat, and rolling in luxuries, with magnificent harems and costly country residences, you are poorer than church mice, and could not—if you dared to—realize enough on your property to transport yourselves and families out of the Territory! But of course, it is all right—Brigham knows what he is about!

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

As the most of our readers are doubtless unacquainted with the provisions of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill voted by President Johnson, we give it entire as it passed the Senate on the 25th ult. The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law; shall extend to refugees and freedmen in certain parts of the United States; and the President may divide the section of country containing such refugees and freedmen into districts, each containing one or more States, not to exceed twelve in number, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint an Assistant Commissioner for each of said districts, who shall give like bonds and receive the same compensation and perform the same duties prescribed by this and the Act to which this is an amendment; or said bureau may, in the discretion of the President, be placed under a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, to be detailed from the army; in which event each officer so assigned to duty shall serve without increase of pay or allowances.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner, with the approval of the President, shall divide each district into a number of sub-districts, not to exceed the number of counties or parishes in each State, and shall assign to each sub-district at least one agent, either a citizen, officer of the army or enlisted man, who, if an officer, shall serve without additional compensation or allowances; and if a citizen or enlisted man, shall receive a salary not exceeding \$1,200 per annum; and such agent shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take the oath prescribed in the first section of the Act to which this is an amendment. Each Assistant Commissioner may employ not exceeding six clerks, one of the third class and five of the first class; and each agent of a sub-district may employ two clerks of the first class. And the President of the United States, through the War Department and the Commissioner, shall extend military jurisdiction and protection over all the employees, agents and officers of this bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed or authorized by this Act is supplementary.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including medical stores, and transportation, and afford such aid, medical or otherwise, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

SEC. 4. That the President be authorized to reserve from sale or from settlement, under the homestead or pre-emption laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land; and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same, from time to time, to be allotted and assigned, in parcels not exceeding forty acres each, to the loyal refugees and freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such term of time and at such annual rent as may be agreed upon between the Commissioner and such refugees and freedmen. The rental shall be based upon a valuation of the land, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, under direction of the President, by regulation prescribe, at the end of such term, or sooner if the Commissioner shall so direct. The occupants of any parcel so assigned may purchase land and receive a title thereto from the United States in fee upon paying therefor the value of the land, ascertained as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the occupants of land under Major General Sherman's special field order, dated at Savannah, Jan. 16th, 1865, are hereby confirmed in their possessions for a period of three years from the date of said order, and no person shall be disturbed in or ousted from said possession for a period of three years from the date of said order, and no person shall be disturbed in or ousted from said possession during said three years, unless a settlement shall be made with the said occupant by the owner satisfactory to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, procure in the name of the United States, by grant or purchase, such lands within the districts aforesaid as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the Government for support, and he shall provide or cause to be built suitable asylums and schools. But no such purchase shall be made, nor contract for the same entered upon, nor other expense incurred until after appropriations shall have been provided by Congress for the general purpose of this Act, out of which payments for said lands shall be made. And the Commissioner shall cause such lands from time to time to be valued, allotted, assigned and sold in the manner and form provided in the preceding section, provided always that the said lands shall not be sold for less than the cost thereof to the United States.

through the Commissioner. It is further provided that any person who, under color of any State or local law, ordinance, police or other regulation or custom, shall in any State or district within the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, be interrupted by the rebellion, and on account of race or color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or for any other offense, be deprived of any civil right secured to white persons, or to any other or different punishment than white persons are subject to for the commission of like acts or offenses, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both; and it shall be the duty of the officers and agents of this bureau to take jurisdiction of, and hear and determine all offenses committed against the provisions of this section, and also of all cases affecting negroes, mulattoes, freedmen, refugees or other persons who are discriminated against by the provisions of this Act under such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. The jurisdiction conferred by this section on the officers and agents of this bureau is to cease and determine whenever the discrimination on account of which it is conferred ceases, and in no event to be exercised in any State in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has not been interrupted by the rebellion, nor in any State after it shall have been fully restored in all its constitutional relations to the United States, and the Courts of the State and of the United States within the same are not disturbed or stopped in the peaceable course of justice.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editor Verbete:—Sir, I presume you will not refuse admittance to the following, when you discover the philanthropic purpose for which it is written: In perambulating the streets of this city I have been frequently pained by the sight of numerous persons afflicted with lameness and other varieties of physical infirmity. And in many instances—hunchback, clubfoot, &c. &c. Such lamentable cases are so numerous here that I feel warranted in saying there is no place of this size on the continent that in this respect is so remarkable as this city. Such a condition of things invariably excites lively sympathy in the breasts of the benevolent, which often results in efforts for the relief of the unhappy objects. I myself would fain do something in that direction, but being a stranger here, all that I can do is to offer suggestion, which may, perhaps, ultimately in good.

I have been informed since my arrival here that all true believers in the Church of Latter-Day Saints, paramount in this Territory, are possessed of miraculous powers, such as the gift of tongues, healing the sick, making the lame to walk, the blind to see, &c. &c. Many wonderful instances of the exercises of these powers have been related to me by the Latter-Day Saints themselves, and as they are undoubtedly persons of veracity, I have not the slightest hesitation in according belief.

It puzzles me why they have not displayed their celestial surgery upon their lame neighbors and brethren, but I have no doubt it is an oversight, and that they will hasten to make amends for their neglect by curing every case of lameness in the city immediately, upon the publication of this statement. I would beg to suggest further that the cures be performed in a public place. What a beautiful spectacle it would be if the afflicted were all gathered to one place and freed from the bonds of disease and lameness by a Pentecostal outpouring of the spirit! The Saints have furthermore informed me that the Church possesses a celestial instrument of wonderful power, resembling in shape and appearance a huge pair of silver spectacles, and called by them the *Urim and Thumim*. Its powers, I am told, are chiefly optical, but perhaps it has some surgical properties; however, it would be well if the venerable leader of the Church would be present with it on the occasion.

Yours, in good faith,  
PHILANTHROPIST.

From California.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.

The Ruse House safe was robbed last night of deposits estimated at from \$6,000 to \$10,000, and the robbery was not discovered till this morning. The safe was opened by false keys. The night clerk and bell-boy have been arrested.

C. H. Webb attacked Fitch of the *Bulletin* in the street to-day, with his fists, on account of a slur in Monday's paper. A lively fight occurred for a minute, till they were separated. No serious damage was done.

The man brought here as Wells, the murderer, claims to be named Donald McDonald, and says he worked here for several parties years ago, and mentions the date he left the city. The first statement is confirmed by a foreigner and an employer, and the latter one by an entry on the books of the What Cheer House. Some other parties are willing to swear that he is the genuine Wells notwithstanding.

The St. Louis left for Panama to-day. She carried half a million in treasure.

The California Telegraph Company has commenced an investigation into the new telegraph line to join it from telegraphing in California, on the ground of possessing the exclusive right to send telegraphic messages through this State.

The Democratic meeting last night passed resolutions supporting Johnson and his party.

CAMP DODGE, near PROVU CITY, February 23, '96.  
The first banner of the Republic was hoisted, on the 16th inst., by Matthews, Bannis, Joseph R. Robinson and several others, of the 1st Cav. Regt. Vol's., on the highest peak of the mountains of Provo Valley, four thousand feet above the level of the sea, where, she, flew to the breeze, and is spread to the winds, to show them that the stars and stripes shall ever float to teach loyalty to the Union.

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IMMEDIATELY!

AT GREAT SACRIFICE

We Guarantee

TO

Give Satisfaction!

TO ALL!

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COMPLETE

IN

EVERY RESPECT!

AND

New Goods

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Auction House

CORNER OF MAIN AND COMMERCIAL STS.

2 Doors below the New York Store.

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Mammoth STOCKS OF GOODS

Composing their own late importations and the

Splendid ASSORTMENT

Received by buying out Messrs. Barrow & Co., are now on exhibition, and for sale at their

New Quarters

IN WOODMANSEE'S

NEW BUILDING,

Next to the Overland Stage office,

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SALT LAKE CITY.

General Merchandise,

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Hardware,

Glassware,

Queensware,

Stationery,

Perfumery,

Notions,

Fancy Articles,

Agricultural Implements,

Mechanics Tools, and

In brief

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

WARES

AND

MERCHANDISE.

For Sale

Cheaper,

Than any House in town.

For Cash or

All kinds of Produce

AT

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

Immense supplies

—OF—

HATS AND CAPS,

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

NOTIONS,

Together with a splendid assortment of

GLASS AND QUEENWARE!

BOOTS & SHOES

At Cost!

Offer the largest and finest stock of all styles and qualities of

Boots, Shoes, Hatters, Gallers,

For men's, women's and children's wear, for

Miners and Men of Fashion.

to be had in town, and at the LOWEST PRICE.

FOR

Country Produce

July 11-14

BODENBURG & KAHN'S

COLUMB,

SECOND TO NONE

IN THIS TERRITORY,

IMMENSE REDUCTION

—IN—

Prices.

Closing out of Stock.

Call at 7 1/2 N. V.

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(East Temple street.)

A few Doors below the Telegraph

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Having an immense, large and well

selected Stock of

General Merchandise

On hand.

from

CALIFORNIA AND THE EAST

with a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT

—OF—

Fall Dress Goods, Staple Dry

Goods, and various other

Articles necessary for

UTAH TRADE.

—0—

We have made a great

Reduction in Prices

To close our present Stock and

make room for more.

We are now offering to the Public

the best,

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

Stock of

MERCHANDISE

Unequalled in

QUALITY AND PRICE

by any other

Mercantile House in this Territory.

—0—

SELLING AT COST.

—0—

We direct particular attention to

our large Stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

which we are now selling

AT COST,

Wishing to go out of that branch

of business, and offering them

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT A

Great Sacrifice.

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

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CLOTHING,

Is complete, and of a Quality and

Price which need no

Recommendation.

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Carpenter's Tools,

Farming Implements,

Yankee Notions,

Stationery,

Tobacco,

etc., etc.

And a variety of other Goods, too

numerous to mention.

We invite one and all

BODENBURG & KAHN'S

July 15-14

The Daily Union-Verbete.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1906.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Interesting matter of

At the U

Camp Douglas, a school

mail.

In 1865, Illinois expo

and bales of cotton

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No telegraph ser

The line has been do

Spring since Monday

Copies of the Weekly

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We are in receipt of

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